

No. 5

THE
DOSE REPEATED,
OR
ANOTHER PILL
FOR
GEORGE MOSSMAN,

" Destroy his Fib, or Sophistry, in vain,

" The Creature's at his dirty Work again."

Pope.

LONDON:—1796.

1609/4866.

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TO THE

*Physicians of Leeds, Halifax, and
York.*

GENTLEMEN,

I TAKE the Liberty to request your Attention to the very singular Conduct of the Man, who is the principal Subject of the following Pages. When he came to Bradford, about nine Years ago, he declared that he had taken a Degree in Physic, in the University of Edinburgh. Soon after, Dr. Garnett came to Bradford,

a young Man of great Talents, both medical and philosophical, who had had a regular Education in that University. He declared publicly, that George Mofsman never had received a Degree in Physic at Edinburgh, and called upon him to prove his Assertion. In Consequence of this, a Quarrel and warm Altercation ensued between these Gentlemen, which ended in George Mofsman's signing a Paper, acknowledging that his Affer-

tion, respecting his Degree, was FALSE, and that he did not graduate at Edinburgh. Since that Time, in Consequence of some Peculiarities in his Conduct, Doubts have been entertained by myself and others, whether he ever had a Degree in Physic in ANY University. To remove these, he has published a Pamphlet, in which he declares, that he studied in Edinburgh from the Year 1780 to 1787, and not being able to obtain a Degree there, in Con-

sequence of the Prejudices that prevailed against those who had embraced the Brunonian Principles, he left that University, after residing there above Six Years, to seek for a Degree in some other University, more impartial and more just ; and he adds, that in classical, medical and philosophical Education, he will not yield to any Physician in the County of York. From the following Pages you will learn how far these Assertions are founded in

TRUTH, and what Pretensions he has to Knowledge or Learning of any Kind. The World has hitherto been disposed to consider a Physician as a respectable Character, and expects to find in him, not only a moderate Portion of medical Knowledge, but also some Regard to Decency in his Conduct, and Truth in his Assertions; but if they discover that he is totally destitute of these, and Attempts to raise himself to Notice and Confe-

quence, by the mean Arts of FALLACY and FALSEHOOD, I am sure, they will consider him not as an Ornament, but a Disgrace to the Profession.

How far this has been the Practice of the Professional Character alluded to, I submit to your Determination.

And am, Gentlemen,

With great Respect,

Your very humble Servant,

Sam. Hailstone.

Bradford, April 18th, 1796.



THE
DOSE REPEATED;
OR,
ANOTHER PILL
FOR
GEORGE MOSSMAN.

I Concluded my late Address to George Mossman with declaring, that, "If he did not produce Evidence in Support of the Charges he had brought against me, I should consider him as unworthy any further Notice, and look on him in future, as a Calumniator and a Lyar."

He has, it is true, made some kind of Reply to my Pamphlet; but, instead of producing any Evidence in Support of these

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Charges,

Charges, he has the Effrontery to bid me look back into his Letters, and say if he has made a single Assertion, that is not strictly and incontestably *true*.

This is Impudence truly Scotch, genuine, neat as imported, unadulterated by any Sense of Shame, or Regard to Decency:—Having thus ingeniously got rid of Charges he could not maintain, he proceeds to defend *himself*; a Work of no small Difficulty, but which he happily executes in a few Words, by declaring, that “all the Allegations made use of by me, against him, are “either *mistated* or *false*,” a very curious and summary Mode of proceeding, by which the *blackest Character* in the Universe, if the World would believe him, might be thoroughly *white-washed* in a few Minutes. In
Consequence



Consequence of such Conduct, I think myself fully justified in taking no further Notice of an Adversary, so mean, so impudent, and so unprincipled, and should not say a Syllable more about him, or his Conduct, if he had not *again* attempted to impose on the Public the most shameful Falshoods respecting *himself*; and concluded with accusing me of various Misrepresentations and Calumnies respecting himself and others. I might indeed follow George's Example, and say, that some of these are *mistated*, and the others *false*, but Declarations of this Kind will neither satisfy an honest Man, or be deemed sufficient by any Persons of common Sense and Consideration.

Reserving his Assertions, respecting *himself*, for subsequent Consideration, I shall proceed to consider separately and particularly, what

George states to be Misrepresentations and Calumnies; and I invite him to follow me (if the *raving Fit* is over) and point out, if I fall at any Time by Mistake (for I am sure I never shall willfully) into either Fallacy or Falsehood.

And, as first in Rank and Consequence, and to shew that I am not wanting in any Kind of Respect to my late worthy Commander, I begin with

LIEUT.-COLONEL BUSFEILD.

George says, I have treated the Proprietor of Myrtle-Grove in an unbecoming Manner; but this, like his other Charges against me, is totally destitute of Truth. The Case required that I should allude to this Gentleman; and I submit to the Public, whether it was possible to do it with more Delicacy and Respect.

Respect. I know as well as George Mossman, what is due to this Gentleman as an *Officer*, a *Magistrate*, and a *Man*; and in each of these Characters, I believe, I have fully discharged the Debt I owed him; but I cannot stoop to compliment him on his *dignified Manners* and *acknowledged Worth*, because I consider this (and so must the Colonel) as the Language of a Toad-Eater and a Parasite.*

But George should be the last Man upon Earth to accuse another of treating the
Colonel

* George says *most* dignified, and *most* acknowledged, which is a Kind of superlative Merit that I do not understand. He might have been satisfied with giving the Colonel a Degree of comparative Excellence, by representing his Manners *more* dignified, and his Worth *more* acknowledged, than those of other Men; but George is a true Disciple of the Gnathonic School, and makes his Compliments as ridiculous as they are extravagant. The Reader will recollect, that in a certain Play, Gnatho boasts how he got into the good Graces of Colonel Thrafo by Flattery and Meanness, and how, in Consequence of a *poor Dinner at Home*, he came to share the good Dishes and excellent Wine of the Colonel's Table.

Colonel with Disrespect ; but like some silly Priests I have heard of, he is always declaiming against those Vices he has been guilty of himself. He attributed to this Gentleman the *foulest Libel* that ever was written, and did every Thing in his Power to make the Parties defamed, and the Public in general consider him as the Author of it. He then represented the Paper, alluded to, as vulgar, and coarse, as badly written, as it was destitute of Truth ; but since I have put him in Mind that he ascribed it to Mr. Busfeild, he commends it greatly for Elegance of Diction and Correctness of Expression, neither of which Qualities it had the least Claim or Pretence to. But this Change and Inconsistency of Opinion is easily accounted for ; when he entertained the former Opinion he *tabled* at Horton, and now he partakes of the Beef, Sherry, and Luxuries of the Grove.

As

As George has treated me with a little Poetry from Cowper, I will treat him in return with a few Lines from Beaumont and Fletcher's Comedy of *The Beggars Bush*, which are rather more melodious, and I am sure contain quite as much Truth.

“ Pursued by Poverty

“ The Scotchman flies his native, barren Wilds,
 “ To better Pastures, and a kinder Clime ;
 “ There plump with Beef, and warm with generous Port,
 “ He licks the Hand that feeds him, while the Squire,
 “ (Who gapes and swallows Praise as he does Port)
 “ Hearing his Manners and his Worth extoll'd,
 “ Strokes his fat Gills, and rises higher still
 “ In Estimation, and Self-Consequence.”*

I shall

* The Reader who has any Taste for Poetry, cannot be pleased with two of Cowper's Lines.

“ T'administer, to guard, t'adorn the State,
 “ True to the Death, but not to be his Slaves.”
 “ Where feeble Expletives their Aid do join,
 “ And ten dull Words do creep in one dull Line.”

POPE.

But I do not mean to censure George's Taste for Poetry, for he never selected these Lines from Cowper's Poems, which he never read,

I shall conclude this Article with observing, that George, notwithstanding all his affected Respect and Reverence for Mr. Buf- feild, is rather vulgar and unmannerly, in applying to him the Word *Proprietor*. It may, perhaps, not improperly be applied to the Proprietor of a *Cotton Mill*, or a *Coal Mine*, but cannot, surely, be applied with Propriety to a Gentleman of great landed Property,—a Lieutenant-Colonel in the King's Service,—one of his Majesty's Justices, &c. &c.

I proceed

read, but found them to be the Motto of a Twopenny Paper, written by Mr. Bigge, of Northumberland, who exhorts the People to join the Association for procuring a Repeal of the Laws lately enacted against *Treason* and *Sedition*. That he took them from Bigge's Paper is evident, not only from his omitting the same Lines in the Body of the Quotation, but from the following remarkable Circumstance: Cowper says, "Him we serve *freely* and with Delight." Mr. Bigge, instead of the Word "*freely*," foolishly uses the Word *truly*; and George, by copying him, has done the same.

I proceed now to the Parson, not the Colonel's Chaplain, (for I am sure he will have no Dealings with *democratic Priests*) but the worthy Gentleman whom George says I have calumniated under the Name of

The POLITICAL PRECEPTOR.

As the Person alluded to, declares *himself* (not George) that the Anecdote respecting him, given in a late Pamphlet, is not true, I readily believe him ; I can, however, assert with Truth, that it was current in the Town of Bradford, and that I heard it frequently mentioned by respectable Persons, with such Confidence, as induced me to give it Credit. I am glad to hear, that it is not true ; but I think I have done the Preceptor no harm, by giving him an Opportunity of contradicting a Report, which was generally believed,

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and

and might have proved very injurious to a Person in his Situation. But I beg Leave to mention, that I thought the Conduct attributed to this Man, no Way improbable, for the following Reasons. I knew that he had been closely and intimately connected with Gales, the Editor of that mischievous and seditious Paper, the Sheffield Register, and that he had furnished him with Observations on political Subjects, to be inserted in that Paper. I knew too, that he had a Printing Press in his own House, for *certain Purposes*; and that he sent to Bradford, some Time ago, a seditious Paper, abusing Mr. Pitt and the present Administration (probably the Work of his own Press) and that George Mossman was employed to circulate this Paper in the Town and Country. I knew, besides, that two young Men were sent from

from hence, and put under his Care ; that they returned much impregnated with political Matter, warmly attached to Opinions unfavourable to the Constitution of their Country; and that their chief Amusement since, has been to read Paine's and similar Publications, and to speak contemptuously of the Government they live under. These were my Reasons for thinking the Conduct ascribed to the *Political Preceptor*, neither improbable nor inconsistent; and I leave the Public to determine on the Weakness or Validity of these Reasons.

As to George's confidential Friend and scribbling Coadjutor, *Mr. Callow*, who had the Goodness to ride a Hundred Miles to comfort him in his Affliction, when he heard that the Dose was administered, and had produced a Delirium, attended with *Ravings*;—I have

seen the Sermon he had the Impertinence to send to Mr. Hardy, who is no way interested either in his Politics or his Preaching, and have read what George (or more probably Mr. Catlow *himself*) has pronounced to be "an elegant Eulogy on the Excellencies of the British Constitution." It is indeed written in Praise of the Constitution, but it retails such trite and common-place Observations, that any School-Boy of Sixteen might have written it, without obtaining any Degree of Applause for his Composition.

Having thus paid my Respects both to the Preceptor and the Parson, I turn, both from Inclination and good Manners, to the fair Lady, whom George has distinguished by the Appellation of

The HARMLESS FEMALE.

George

George says, "I know my Motives, and so does he," for alluding to this Lady ; whether he does or not, I certainly do, and make no Scruple to avow them in the Face of the Public. George, to speak professionally, had travelled out of the Record, had quitted the Subject before him, to allude, very rudely and illiberally, to a Lady of my Acquaintance, and to what he supposed to be my Manner of Courtship. I, therefore, thought myself justified, in alluding to *his* Lady, and *his* Manner of Courtship, that the Public, knowing the Conduct of us both in this trying and critical Situation, might judge which was most decent and worthy of Imitation. I make no hesitation to own, that I thought as well of this Female, as of other young Women of her Age, till I heard of her Connection with George, and the strange Doings at Mr. John N.'s and Clayton Heights,

which

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which

which George does *not deny*; but passes over in Silence, justly observing, that “ they are “ of too *gross* and *indelicate* a Nature to be “ made the Theme of a public Letter.” In this I agree with him, and it is to *him* solely that I attribute the licentious Indiscretions alluded to. Her Youth, Inexperience, and Confidence in his Honour, plead strongly in her Favour; but what are we to think of a Man, who would take the Advantage of a fond Moment, and a dark Room, to ———; but “ I shall press him no further on this “ Head, but leave him to his own Reflections, and to the lasting Contempt of every “ Women of Sense, Honour, and Virtue.”

But George adds, “ that I have spread a “ Report about the *Disloyalty* of this Lady, “ which was hardly worth mentioning, as it “ is of no Consequence to the World, what “ are

“ are her Sentiments respecting public Measures.” I may perhaps have mentioned, that this loyal Pair would not suffer the good old constitutional Song, “ God save the King,” to be sung in their House, when almost every other Mansion in Great-Britain was resounding with its Melody. But I never blamed her for this, because I thought, what she did was in Obedience to her Husband, and in Conformity to his well-known *democratic* Principles, which it was natural, and perhaps prudent, in her to adopt, as otherwise she would have differed in Opinion with her Husband and dearest Connections,—been considered as a *detestable Loyalist*,—and probably have lost for ever the Affection and good Opinion of the former. But Times are altered, and as George has joined in the good old Song, in the Piece-Hall,

Hall, and repeated it at Myrtle-Grove, I hope it will no longer be excluded from his *own House*. What a charming Spectacle must it be to the Friends of the King and Constitution, to see this political Pair join in a Duetto of loyal Melody ; and to observe, that they are happily united in Opinion, respecting the *Tyranny of St. James's*, and the superior Freedom of the French Government !*

But George, not content with abusing me for following his Example in alluding to *one Lady*, accuses me of “ cruelly and indiscriminately

* From George's talking of the *Tyranny of St. James's*, I suspect that a little of the Leaven of Democracy is still lurking in this Lump of Loyalty. In the Creed delivered to him at Myrtle-Grove, I am sure nothing was said of the Tyranny of St. James's, as the worthy Owner of that Mansion firmly and justly believes, that we are blest with the *best of Kings*, directed and governed by the *best of Ministers*. I leave the Colonel to judge of the Sincerity of his Disciple's Conversion, as he still talks of the Tyranny of St. James's, and not only reads but copies Mr. Bigge's inflammatory Publications.

“minutely charging the whole Sex with licentious Indiscretions.” To this I answer, that I have alluded only to the Conduct of *one Pair*; and it is very hard, because I disapprove of *their* Conduct, that I should be supposed to be an Enemy to the Chaste and Virtuous, who regulate their Conduct by better Principles, and have some Regard to Decency in their Intercourse with each other.

I am unwilling to leave my Brief, and to mix with theirs a very respectable Name, or I could point out a Female, no less distinguished by her Virtue than Discretion, whom George has shamefully calumniated, by attributing to her a Fondness for his own pretty Person, a regular Courtship on her Part, and all the Levity, Indiscretion, and Folly he found in *Betsy Thoughtless*.

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If,

If, instead of calumniating this excellent Woman, he had made a proper Use of the Admonitions she gave him, from Time to Time, for the Regulation of his Life and Manners, he might have arisen to a Degree of Respectability in this Place, which I fear is now at too great a Distance for him ever to attain to. For the Truth of this Intimation, I refer the Public to two of the first Families in the Town and Neighbourhood, to which he made himself particularly odious by the scandalous Falsehoods he propagated respecting this much-esteemed and much-injured Female.

“ Oh Isabel, if ev'ry idle Word
 “ Have Weight in Heav'n, what Deed so rarely good
 “ Can turn the Scale in Favour of that Fool,
 “ Who prattles Injury, and Worth defames,
 “ Nor spares ungenerous and ungrateful,
 “ The lovely Sex that gave him Birth, the Charm
 “ And Sweet'ner of human Life !”

In

In the Original it is "prattles," which George has altered to "scribbles," conscious, I suspect, how guilty he had been in "*prattling* Injury and defaming Worth," with respect to the amiable Character alluded to.

The three last Lines are not in Mr Hurdis's Poem, (the Village Curate) but were either borrowed, or manufactured by George, in Compliment, I suppose, to the Harmless Female, "*the Charm and Sweet'ner of George's Life!*"

MOSSMAN's GRATITUDE;

O R,

The FAVOR RETURNED.

George does not deny, that he prevailed on Mr. N. to sell him a certain Paper, and then turned Informer against him; but he says, "That the Prosecution, undertaken

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" against

“ against him, and which he went to Wake-
 “ field to support, was set on Foot to disco-
 “ ver the Author, and not to punish the Pub-
 “ lisher of that Paper.” This is mere Falla-
 cy and Finesse; for if the Bill of Indictment
 had been found by the Grand Jury, Mr. N.
 would have been put upon his Trial, and if
 convicted, would have been liable to such
 Punishment as the Law inflicts in similar
 Cases,—*Fine, Imprisonment*, and perhaps *Pil-
 lory*. Even if the Author had been discover-
 ed in the Course of the Prosecution, (which
 there was little Probability of) the Publisher
 would still have been at the Mercy of the
 Prosecutor, and would have been punished
 as the Law directs, as no Promise of desisting
 from the Prosecution, on this Condition, was
 ever offered or made him; so that, if the Bill
 had been found, in Consequence of George’s
 Information

Information and Evidence against him, Mr. N. might have been convicted of *publishing a Libel*, and the Consequence would have been—Disgrace,—Loss of Character,—and perhaps—*Ruin*. This, I must repeat, was an Act of base Ingratitude in George, as Mr. N. had let him have the Use of certain Parts of his House, whenever George's Wishes required it, for near Twelve Months, without making him any Charge. However, as the Debt is not yet within the Statute of Limitations, and George does not seem sensible of his Obligations to Mr. N. his Friend and Benefactor, I hope Mr. N. will, in Justice to himself, demand a Recompence for this *Use and Occupation*, and that George will have the Honesty to discharge it.

This he may justly expect for his unkind and ungrateful Behaviour, both to Mr. N.
and

and his Family. He employed his Son to print two scurrilous nonsensical Papers, which he gave away; but when he had a Pamphlet to print, he sent it to another Press. So much for *George's Gratitude* and Favors received !*

The LYAR DETECTED;

O R,

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

George asserts, that I have upbraided him with the Meanness of his Birth, which he intimates, was illiberal, as it was no Fault of his. It certainly was not, and I make no Scruple to confess that, so far from thinking it a Disgrace, I consider the Man, who is the
Artificer

* It ought to be mentioned, in Justification of Mr. N. that as soon as he knew that a certain amorous Couple came in at the Back-Door, one after another, and went up Stairs into his Bed-Room, he informed the young Lady's Father of it, but, notwithstanding, the young Folks contrived to meet as usual, and to amuse themselves as often as they thought proper.

Artificer of his own Fortune, who surmounts the Difficulties he has to struggle with, from low Birth and narrow Circumstances, and raises himself to a respectable Profession, by his Industry and Abilities, as one much more deserving the good Opinion and Applause of the World, than the Man on whom a Fortune devolves, either from Accident or Birth. But the Truth is, I never *did* upbraid him with the Meanness of his Birth, but blamed him for giving a false Account of his Parentage, and for being *ashamed* of being the Son of an honest Man, only because, that Man was poor. But George says, that he never gave the Account alluded to of his Family and Fortune; but that the whole is a Fabrication of mine. This single Assertion is sufficient to establish his Character as a *Liar*, in the Town of Bradford, for ever. That
 he

he said his Father was a *Country Gentleman*—had a Town and Country House—and allowed him a Hundred Guineas a Year, I appeal to the Apothecaries in Bradford—to the Family at Horton—and to every Family in the Town and Neighbourhood, in which he had Footing at that Time.

To establish this Opinion the better, he declared, that he lined his Servant's blue Coat with yellow, because that was, he observed, the *Family Livery*. This was undoubtedly an audacious and shameless Falshood; but I shall say no more on this Subject, as he has been sufficiently punished for his Folly and Want of Principle, on this Occasion. Had he said nothing of himself, but what was *true*, it is probable he would have succeeded with the fair Lady of Doncaster, and thereby have arisen to some Degree

of

of Respectability and Opulence in these Parts; but having given out that his Father had much landed Property, and the young Lady's Fortune consisting chiefly of Money, a Settlement was called for; and what was the Consequence?—George, *after riding round the Field in Triumph*, and boasting of his Success to every one he knew, and having taken a handsome House for himself and Bride, was obliged to sneak off, and was considered by the Lady and her Friends as a *Cheat* and *Impostor*.*

THE CASE ALTERED;

OR,

The infamous Falsehood George Mossman's.

George has been pleased to assert, that
 “Dr. Davison, without any Solicitation on
 “his Part, has come forward, and authorised
 E him

* It probably may not be amiss to inform the Public, that, after this Adventure, the Family Livery of the Mossmans became extinct.

“ him to give his Name to the Public, assert-
 “ ing, in the most positive Terms, that the
 “ whole of my Statement (relative to a cer-
 “ tain Case) is *a most infamous Falsehood.*”

I wrote to Dr. Davison, to ask him if he
 authorised George Mossman to make this
 Assertion, and to use the Language above-
 mentioned. The Doctor, in reply, declares,
 that it is a *gross Misrepresentation*; and that
 he never made Use of the *ungentlemanlike*
Expression attributed to him by George.
 The Doctor adds, “ that Mr. Sharp, the
 “ Apothecary, having informed him, that in
 “ a Pamphlet addressed to George by me, I
 “ had asserted that Dr. Davison had accused
 “ George of having mistaken the Case there
 “ alluded to, he desired Mr. Sharp to tell
 “ him, that he never did, at any Time, say
 “ any thing to any body, relative to that
 “ Case; and to say further, that from the
 “ Account

“ Account *he* gave him of the Circumstances
“ the Patient was under, when he made his
“ Visit, he was, in his Opinion, authorised to
“ use the Means he employed, to give Re-
“ lief.” This is all Dr. Davison declares he
said on the Subject. I cannot, perhaps, give
my own Opinion of this Matter with more
Propriety, than by transcribing the Letter
I wrote to Dr. Davison, in Answer to that
I received from him.

“ SIR,

“ I received yours, and am much obliged
“ to you for the very satisfactory Statement
“ you have favored me with. Mr. Sharp
“ was to blame in informing you, that I had
“ asserted, “ that you had accused George
“ Mossman of mistaking the Case alluded
“ to,” as I had made no such Assertion, nei-
“ ther intimated that you had given any

" Opinion of his Conduct in this Case.

" thank you for your polite Attention to my
" Request.

" And am Sir, respectfully,

" Your obliged humble Servant,

" *Sam. Hailstone.*"

" P. S. Since I received your Letter, I
" have seen Mr. Sharp, who acknowledges,
" that your Statement is perfectly just; and
" that as he received it from you, so he de-
" livered it to George Mossman, who, it
" seems, took the Liberty of altering it *ad*
" *libitum.*"

Bradford, Feb. 18, 1795.

I shall leave the Public to make their own
Remarks on George's unprincipled Conduct
on this Occasion, on his wilfully and wicked-
ly misrepresenting the Account given him
by

by Mr. Sharp, for the Purpose of attributing to Dr. Davison *gross and ungentlemanlike Language*, he never made Use of; and to me an infamous Falsehood, I was never guilty of, and pass on to an Insinuation against another professional Gentleman, equally unbecoming, and equally false.

He asserts, that the Gentleman alluded to, furnished me with Information respecting the Case of the Patient, attended by him and Dr. Davison. There is no Truth in this Assertion; nor had I any need to apply to a professional Gentleman for Information, as by George's continually prating about it, the Patient's Name, with every Circumstance and Symptom attending the Case, were become generally known. I take this Opportunity to admonish George, not to be so ready at divulging the Complaints of his Patients;

for

for though it may be of Use to him to let the World know, now and then, that he has a Patient, yet it will injure him much, in the Opinion of those he visits, as they will not, probably, be pleased to have their Infirmities made known ; and, perhaps exaggerated, to give him the Merit of a Cure, in a Case where no Danger was. As to the Gentleman alluded to, I believe him to be as much superior to George, in medical Knowledge, as he is in Fortune and Respectability ; and, I am sure, he is totally indifferent about either his medical Opinions or his Practice. But George, conscious that he has spoken disrespectfully of him, thinks it natural for him to retaliate ; but this Gentleman, I can assure him, will not stoop to such mean and illiberal Practices, and thinks it no Disgrace, in Company with the most respectable Characters,

to

to be abused by George Mofsman; who speaks ill of every one, who has dropt Connections with him, and disapproves of his *daring Assertions*, his *Want of Principle*, and *Disregard to Truth*, equally unbecoming the Respectable Profession he has assumed, and the Character of a Gentleman, which he claims.

The RECANTATION;

OR,

GEORGE FELO DE SE.

George says, " that the Account I have
 " given of the Interview and Transaction
 " between him and Dr. Garnett, is misrep-
 " sented." He does not mention in what
 Instance, but only observes, " that the Sub-
 " ject being uninteresting, he shall not dwell
 " upon it." He might have said, with more
 Propriety and Truth, that the Subject was
unpleasant,

unpleasant, and that he wished the Want of Spirit, Principle, and Truth, he discovered in this Transaction, to be forgotten. I stated, that Dr. Garnett made him subscribe a Paper, acknowledging that the pompous Accounts he had given of his Family, Fortune, and Education, were all *false*. If the Statement was in any respect erroneous, why did he not correct it? Instead of doing this, he refers me, for more perfect Information, to the Persons who took Part in this Transaction. As my only Aim, in this Contraverſy, has been to discover the Truth; and as I am unwilling to decline any Trouble in bringing it to Light, I wrote the following Letter to Mr. Thomas Outhwaite, one of the Persons referred to by George Mossman.

“ SIR,

“ SIR,

“ Dr. Mossman having intimated in his
“ Pamphlet, that the Account I have given of
“ the Paper subscribed by him, in Confe-
“ quence of the Interview between him and
“ Dr. Garnett, is a Misrepresentation; and
“ having referred me, for more correct In-
“ formation, to the Parties, who were privy
“ to that Transaction, I take the Liberty, as
“ I understand that the Paper alluded to is in
“ your Hands, to request a Copy of it. I
“ flatter myself you will have no Objection
“ to this Request, as I make the Application
“ in Conformity to the Directions given me
“ by Dr. Mossman.

“ If you withhold the Paper, I shall con-
“ clude (and I fear the Public will conclude

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“ also)

“ also) that the Contents are *not* very honorable to that Gentleman.

“ I remain, SIR,

“ With great Esteem,

“ Your very humble Servant,

“ *Sam. Hailstone.*”

Bradford, Feb. 15th, 1796.

To this Application I received no Answer, which I do not attribute to any Want of Politeness, or good Manners, on the Part of Mr. Outhwaite; but infer from his Silence, that having consulted George on the Nature of the Requisition, he would not permit him to communicate the Contents of the Paper, though he himself had referred me to it, for better Information. I shall leave the Public to make their own Remarks on the Consistency of this Conduct; and have only to add, that I had the Information I have given of
this

this memorable Event, from a Gentleman who received it from Dr. Garnett himself, and that I have every Reason to believe it to be both accurate and just. As to Dr. Garnett, whom George has so foully libelled in his Pamphlet, because he no longer *fears* him, thinking him, it seems, removed to another Clime, I shall leave him to fight his own Battles:—He is now in Manchester, much employed, and greatly respected; and as George's Pamphlet is before him, I have Reason to think, he will favor us with a correct Account both of the Paper and Interview, which will render the Silence of Mr. Outhwaite and the Duplicity of George, on this Occasion, ineffectual and useless.*

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The

* Mr. Outhwaite, though he knows George has been guilty of a few *Falsehoods*, still believes his Assertions about his Education, and being professedly a *Brunonian*, feels much for him, on Account of the cruel Treatment which, he says, he received from

The MATTER at ISSUE ;

O R,

MOSSMAN *versus* EDINBURGH.

George declares, that, "by pretending to
" have discovered that he never had a De-
" gree in Physic, I have intruded on the
" Public a *most scandalous Falseness*, that I
" knew it to be a Falseness, because the
" Business of his Degree was discussed and
" amply explained in my Presence ; and that
" exclusive of the direct Intelligence I had
" obtained on this Matter, I was in Possession
" of much collateral Evidence respecting it."

I declare, in the most solemn Manner, as I
hope

from the University of Edinburgh, for his Attachment to Brown's Principles. But before he comes to the End of this Pamphlet, I think, Mr. Outhwaite will form a more just Estimate, both of the moral and medical Character of this Man ; and I hope, in future, will do Justice to the Character of an University, which, I am told, he once visited himself ; and which, he will find George has most foully misrepresented and belied.

hope for Happiness in Heaven, and to preserve the good Opinion of Men upon Earth, that there is no Truth in this Assertion; —that, previous to the Publication of my Pamphlet, I never heard the Business of his Degree discussed or explained in any Manner whatsoever, neither had I any Intelligence, either direct or indirect, relative to that Matter. As to *Evidence*, I have Reason to think, that he never produced any on this Point; and that Mr. Outhwaite and others, to whom he thought proper to explain himself on this Head, were never favored with any Thing more than an *ipse dixit*, unsupported by any Degree of Evidence, either collateral or direct.

But I never asserted that he had no Degree, but only expressed my *Doubts* on this Head, and gave my Reasons for entertaining these

these Doubts.* I shall now examine, coolly and candidly, what he has done to remove them ; and if the Evidence I shall adduce, is not more satisfactory than his Assertions, let him enjoy his Victory, and ride round the Field in Triumph.

After a long uninteresting Detail of the Disputes that arose in Edinburgh, about the Brunonian Doctrine, he tells us, “ that many
“ enlightened Characters were excluded
“ from the Honours of the College where
“ they

* Two Circumstances in George's Conduct, soon after his coming to Bradford, made me *doubt* whether he had proceeded to a Degree, after having had a regular academical Education. One was, his talking, for some Time, about opening a *Shop*, and practising Midwifery. The other was the Readiness with which he rode three or four Miles round the Town, and then thankfully accepted *Half-a-Crown*, both for his Journey and Knowledge.

I mentioned this to a Physician in the Neighbourhood, who observed, that as his Knowledge cost him little, he could afford to retail it cheap ; and he added, that probably the Man was conscientious, and would not take more than he *deserved*.

“ they were educated, and found the Road
“ to another Univerſity ;” and for the Truth
of this Affertion, he ſays, “ he appeals to
“ thoſe medical Men who ſtudied with him
“ at Edinburgh, from the Year 1780 to 1787.”

But what does he mean by this ? Does he
mean that *he* was one of theſe *enlightened*
Characters ; and that, after ſtudying, in
Edinburgh, from 1780 to 1787, he was re-
fuſed a Degree, and obliged to apply to
another Univerſity, for an Honour he was
already juſtly entitled to, from the former ?

If he was treated in this Manner, by the
Univerſity of Edinburgh, he has undoubt-
edly Reaſon to complain ; and if it was, as
he intimates, on Account of his being *en-*
lightened by Brown's Doctrine, he has expe-
rienced a Degree of Perſecution, that entitles
him

him both to the Pity and Patronage of the Public.

But is the above Statement strictly true? George has already deceived us in so many Instances, that, before we confide in his Assertions, we have a Right to call for some Degree of Evidence to establish and support them. But he furnishes us with nothing of this Kind, either collateral or direct, and we must either, like credulous Fools, swallow his *ipse dixits*, or take the Trouble (which he hopes we will not) of seeking for Evidence, to prove the Falseness of his Assertions. He asserts, "that he studied in Edinburgh from "the Year 1780 to 1787." To ascertain this Point, I have applied to Mr. Dalzel, Secretary to the University, who informs me, "that having carefully examined the Album, or College Register, he finds, that "George

" George Mossman studied in Edinburgh
 " only *two Winters*, viz. that of 1784 and that
 " of 1785;" and he declares, " that his Af-
 " firtion of young Men being excluded from
 " Degrees, in the Univerfity of Edinburgh,
 " on Account of any fupposed Attachment
 " to Brown's Principles, is as *false*, as it is in-
 " jurious to the Character of the Univerfity,"
 and he adds, " that, fupposing it was true, it
 " could not, in any Degree, have affected
 " him, as he was there only two Winters,
 " and, of courfe, no way qualified to be a
 " Candidate for a Degree in Phyfic."

Thus, it appears, from clear and unex-
 ceptionable Evidence, that, inftead of study-
 ing above *fix Years* in Edinburgh, as he affert-
 ed, which would have intitled him to a De-
 gree in Phyfic, in a regular and honorable

G

Manner,

Manner, he resided in that University only *two Winters*.

The Public will observe, that if, as George asserted, I had been honoured so far as to have had the Business of his Degree explained to me, and had even been favored with the same Evidence, collateral and direct, with which he *duped* the Apothecaries, and made them believe, that, after residing in Edinburgh from 1780 to 1787, he had been refused a Degree, and obliged to apply for it to another University, and had still entertained *Doubts* on this Head, I should have been fully justified, as the whole turns out to be *a most impudent Falseness*. I know not how the Apothecaries of Bradford will feel on this Occasion; but, I am sure, such Want of Principle will be highly offensive to Mr. Cooper, of Bingley, as George tells us, the

Characteristic

Characteristic of this Gentleman is Integrity.* But I leave the Apothecaries of Bradford and Bingley to reflect, how egregiously they have been *duped* by George Mossman, and pass on to consider, whether, on leaving Edinburgh, he found his Way, as he intimates, to *another University*. I declare, confidently and from the best Authority, that this Assertion is as destitute of Truth as the former. Having had a Legacy left him by a young Man, not much distinguished by the Propriety of his Conduct, with whom he had got acquainted at Edinburgh, he left that Place in 1786, and attended the Body of his Benefac-

G 2 tor

* I am sorry to find, that George has nothing to attribute to Mr. Cooper, his Friend, and Coadjutor in a certain Case, but *sterling Integrity*. A little medical Knowledge, and some professional Skill, would have been more useful on that Occasion, and might have made the Intervention of Dr. Davison unnecessary; but George is as awkward and injudicious in the Choice of his Compliments, as he has been rash and clumsy in the Fabrication of his Falsehoods.

tor to Beverley, in this County.* There he offered his Services to Mr. Arden, an Apothecary, who had married the young Man's Sister; and he having already one Journeyman, Mr. Willyford, a very respectable young Man, took George as an Inferior, or Assistant to him. In this Capacity, he continued till the next Year, when he removed to Bradford, having never found the Road to any other University; and consequently, having acquired no Right to a Degree in Physic, by the usual and honorable Means of a regular academical Education.

But George may still assert, that though he was not entitled to a Degree at Edinburgh, and never after visited any other University,

* George's Legacy, which was Fifty Pounds, is, I believe, the *melancholy Event* alluded to in his Antidote; but, melancholy as it undoubtedly was, it enabled him, I am told, to make a much better Figure, than he exhibited on his first Appearance at Beverley.

University, yet he has a legal Right to practice Physic, having received a Diploma for that Purpose. To such an Assertion, from *him*, I should pay no Regard, as he has already been detected in so many Falsehoods, respecting his Education, Removal to another University, &c.—but, as it has been whispered about, by a few of his democratic Friends, (though George does not seem to wish that it should be generally known) that he obtained a Diploma from St. Andrew's, I applied for Information, relative to this Point, to the very worthy Dr. John Rotheram, Professor of Natural Philosophy, in that Place. The Doctor informs me, that George Mossman did receive a Licence for practising Physic from St. Andrew's, October 26th, 1787, in Consequence of a Certificate being sent thither by two Physicians, recommend-

ing

ing him as a proper Person for that Purpose. If it is on this Licence he grounds his Claim to the Title of M. D. it is a Title acquired without Labour, and may be worn without Honour.*

To obtain a Degree in Physic, at Edinburgh, Mr. Dalzell tells me, a young Man must reside *five Winters*; and, exclusive of the Thesis, or Exercise for his Degree, must undergo three strict, serious, and solemn Examinations, before he can obtain what the Statutes call *Laboris et Studiorum præmium summos in Medicinâ Honores*, GRADUM nempe DOCTORALEM.

Thus

* The Reader will recollect, that George boasts in his Antidote, that he is a Physician of *ten Years standing*, whereas it appears, from the Date of his Diploma, as given by Dr. Rotherham, that it was only *eight Years*, last October, since he had a Licence to practise Physic, so regardless is he of *Truth*, and so ready to impose on the Public, on every Occasion.

Thus George, it appears, found a *bye-Path*, never frequented by Men of Science and Education, to the Temple of ESCULAPIUS, and seized the Honours of the Profession, without being previously initiated or prepared by a regular Course of academical Studies, Exercises, and Examinations.

And is this the Man, who has the Assurance to say, that in *classical, philosophical, and medical Knowledge*, he will not yield to the first Physicians in the County of York, and puts himself on a Level with the Hunters, the Davisons, the Walkers, &c. ?*

But

* I am told, that Linforth, who keeps the Crescent, at Harrowgate, has got a Diploma from St. Andrew's; and boasts, that he is now on a Level with the worthy and ingenious Dr. Hutchinson, of that Place, and so he may, with the same Propriety as our *quondam Journeyman*, who was dubbed a Doctor at the same Place, puts himself on a Level with the Hunters, Davisons, Walkers, &c.

But where did he pursue his Studies, medical, classical, and philosophical? In the two Winters he resided at Edinburgh, he could lay in no great Stock of *medical Knowledge*; and as to Knowledge, classical and philosophical, he acquired none *there*, for Mr. Dalzell informs me, that he was only a Student in Medicine, and attended no Lectures either in the Languages or Philosophy.* In Beverley he certainly could make no Acquisition of this Kind;—the Labour and Drudgery

* It was intimated, on a former Occasion, that George was Usher in a School at Kelfo, in Scotland. This he has had the Effrontery to deny, though it is a well known Fact, that he was in the Service of Mr. Whale of that Place, who, I am told, was not very well satisfied either with the Conduct or Capacity of his Usher. That George knows little or no Latin, I think, is evident, from the Circumstance of his not being able to construe the Lines prefixed to his Brunonian Pamphlet, though the worthy Apothecary, who furnished him with them, shewed him the Meaning of them in an *English Translation*. Besides, a Person who had a tolerable Knowledge of the Language, would surely be in Possession of *one* classic Author, whereas George has, for many Years, banished them all from his Sight, considering them, no Doubt, as useless and *unintelligible*.

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stance
that Ge
Gentle
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ter belie

Drudgery of a Shop, allowing him neither Time nor Means for that Purpose.* And has he acquired Knowledge of any Kind since he came to Bradford? This is highly improbable, I might say *impossible*, as I am well assured he did not bring with him a single Book; and has not, in the several Years he has resided there, expended *twenty Shillings* in procuring Knowledge of any Kind, either medical, classical, or philosophical. But, however indifferent he may be about Knowledge, classical and philosophi-

H cal,

* I have been told, that George was taken no Notice of at Beverley, and that it was hardly known that he was in Town till he had the Assurance to write *Love Letters* to Miss Margaret M. a young Lady of a very genteel Fortune; that her Father, who was an Alderman in the Town, having discovered his Design, the Affair made a Noise, and it is thought this Circumstance hastened George's Departure from Beverley. It seems that George had given out, that he was the Son of a *Country Gentleman* of large Property, in Scotland, and, therefore, an adequate Match for Miss M. or any Lady in the Place; but, unfortunately for the Scotch Adventurer, the Tale was no better believed at Beverley, than it was afterwards at Doncaster.

cal, I could wish that, from a Regard to the Lives of his Patients, he would purchase, now and then, a *Medical Book*, that he may have some Notion of the Discoveries that are made from Time to Time, in the Medical World; or, if a strict Adherence to Scotch Economy will not admit of such Extravagance, I would recommend to him to purchase, annually, *Duncan's Commentaries*, which will give him some little Idea of the Improvements and Discoveries that have been made in Medicine and Medical Philosophy, during the last twelve Months. For to know nothing of these Things, and when any Difficulty arises, to be going from one Apothecary to another to seek for a Book, containing a Case in Point, is rather disgraceful to a Man, who has assumed the learned Distinction of M. D. and the Apothecaries themselves,

selves, most of whom possess a few Medical Tracts, must regard, with Contempt, a Physician, who not only has no Library, but is distinguished from the Rest of the Profession by the peculiar Circumstance of having *no Books*.

That he has been more eager, and less economical, in his Search after *political Knowledge*, I am ready to admit. In quest of this favorite Object, he has proceeded to such a Degree of Extravagance, as to take the *fourth Part* of a Democratic Newspaper, with some other Worthies, *Non-Subscribers*, and *Non-Affociators*, who, like himself, stood aloof in the Hour of Danger and Alarm, and would not co-operate with the Country Gentlemen and Inhabitants of Bradford, in their laudable Endeavours to eradicate Democracy and Republicanism, in this Part of the

West-Riding. Truth obliges me to add, that he has, in another Instance, departed from his System of Economy, for he expends annually *Five Shillings* as a Member of the Circulating Library in this Place. In this Situation, he has been very active to provide proper political Publications for the Inhabitants. But the Members will not allow him to be of the Committee for the Choice of Books, lest he should introduce those of a democratic and inflammatory Tendency. This Caution was not unnecessary, as, when he was formerly in this Situation, he introduced *Paine's Rights of Man*, which, by going into general Circulation in Town and Country, would have done much Mischief, had not a Female Patriot, who heard of this Republican Manoeuvre, seized the Combustibles, and committed them to the Flames.

That

That George is not deficient in political Knowledge, I am ready also to admit; but, unfortunately, it is of that peculiar Species, that it is neither honorable to himself, nor can be advantageous to his Country.

Happily, however, George's Means are not equal to his Ambition, and Fortune has placed him in a Situation, in which, whatever may be his Wishes, he can do no Harm. Had he been in London, he would probably have been a Member of the *Corresponding Society*; in Dublin, one of the *United Irish*; and in Edinburgh, a *Delegate to the Scotch Convention*. But in these Parts, the Soil is unfavorable to the wild Shoots of Democracy, and none but Loyal Plants thrive *here*.

But much as I admire, I must leave the *Political Practitioner*, and return to the more immediate Subject of this Paper,—the medical

dical Man. George says, " that his *intended*
 " Thesis was never published, nor indeed
 " was it necessary." Here he artfully en-
 deavors to insinuate a Falsehood, to support
 another already detected. For the Words
 quoted, if they mean any Thing, must mean,
 that if he had not been unjustly driven from
 Edinburgh, after residing there from 1780 to
 1787, his Thesis was written, and he should
 have proceeded regularly to a Degree in
 Physic. Whereas the Truth is, that after
 having resided in that University only *two*
Winters, and never having any Thoughts of
 taking a Degree there, he never could think
 of writing a Thesis, which he was sensible he
 never should have Occasion for; but, it
 seems, he will write and publish one now,
Credat Judæus Apella. So he told us in an
 Advertisement, nearly eight Years ago, that
 he

he would publish a Translation of Brown's *Elementa Medicinæ, with Explanatory Notes, Practical Observations, &c. &c.* though he never had any Thoughts of doing it, nor was ever able to read a single Page in the Original.*

The Reader is referred to the Leeds Intelligencer, published in October 1788, for this Advertisement, which was meant only for a *Puff* for himself, and an *Humbug* for the Public, exactly in the Manner of the Brodums, Lignum,

* I submit to the Public, whether a Man, brought up in a little obscure School in Scotland, who, during the two Winters he was in Edinburgh, could acquire very little medical Knowledge, and who attended no Lectures in the Languages, was capable of translating Brown's *Elementa Medicinæ*, giving *Explanatory Notes, Practical Observations, &c. &c.* many Passages in which, learned Men have acknowledged, that no one but Brown himself could ever understand. Therefore no Man but George ever talked of translating this Book, but left the Business to Brown himself, who at last published a Translation, which has since been much improved and illustrated, by Dr. Beddoes of Bristol, with equal Ingenuity and Humanity, for the Benefit of Brown's Widow and Family.

Lignums, &c. who are every Day promising, in their Advertisements, what they are incapable of performing. To shew how closely and systematically George has adhered to the Plan of *puffing*, which he adopted on his coming to Bradford, it will not be amiss to take a slight Retrospect of his Conduct since his Appearance in that Place.

On his Arrival, unnecessarily and unasked, he declared, that he had had his Education at Edinburgh, and received a Degree in Physic in that University.* Finding this Tale readily swallowed, he proceeded to tell us, that he was the Son of a Country Gentleman, who allowed him a Hundred Guineas a Year, by Way of Pocket-Money. In consequence

* That he *did* make this Assertion, I appeal to Mr. Thomas Outhwaite, who not only knows that he did, but has it upon Record, in his Hands, accompanied with a Declaration, subscribed by George, that such Assertion was *false*.

sequence of this Declaration, he was considered as a *young Gentleman* entitled to a genteel Fortune; and George took Care to confirm this Opinion, by engaging a Servant to attend him, though he was in Lodgings, and to put an End to all Doubts about his Father's Rank and Respectability, he gave him what he pleased to call *the Family Liv-ry*. As the temporary Consequence he derived from these Impositions is now gone and vanished, to make amends for his past Losses, and to recover, if possible, some Degree of Consequence, he tells us of the *Friendship* and *Generosity* he has experienced from Dr. Davison (though by the bye the Doctor has no Connection of any Kind with him) and, by way of Return for these Acts of Friendship and Generosity, he has made Use of Dr. Davison's Name as a Passport for his

his own *ill Manners*, and for an *infamous Falschood* of his own Fabrication.*

I mention these Things, to shew that his Assertions, since he came to Bradford, consist in a series of regular, uniform, connected *Falschoods*, calculated to mislead the Public, respecting his Family, Education, and medical Knowledge. With respect to the more immediate Subject of this Paper, I shall just state the Evidence *pro* and *con*, and then leave the Public, whom I consider as an impartial an unexceptionable Jury on this Occasion, to pronounce Judgement. They have

* The Public will not be surpris'd at George's ungentle Treatment of Dr. Davison, when they are told of his Behaviour to his *best Friends*, Mr. and Mrs. H. who kindly received him, when no one else would, and to whose Table he had access at all Times. He had the Insolence and Ingratitude to send them a *threatening Letter*, menacing them with a Prosecution, for attributing to him a Copy of Verses, in Praise of his present Patron, the Proprietor of Myrtle Grove, though they had only repeated what was generally believed in the Town and Neighbourhood of Bradford.

have heard George's Assertion, that he studied in Edinburgh from 1780 to 1787, and that he was then obliged, on Account of his Attachment to Brown's Principles, to leave that University, and apply to another for a Degree. They have heard likewise the Evidence of Mr. Dalzell, the Secretary, that George studied in Edinburgh only *two Winters*, and could then have no Claim or Pretence to a Degree in that University; and that his Account of Persons being refused Degrees there, on Account of Brown's Doctrine, is totally *false* and *groundless*.

If they believe George's Assertion, they will pronounce him an honest Man, cruelly persecuted, and unjustly deprived of those academical Honours to which he had acquired a fair Claim, by devoting *above six*

Years of his Life to Studies, medical, classical, and philosophical. If, on the other Hand, they give more Credit to Mr. Dalzell's Evidence, that he resided in Edinburgh but *two Winters*, thy will pronounce him a *Lyar* and an *Imposfor*.

Of the Justice and Propriety of this Sentence, I think no Doubt can be entertained ; and I am sure, that whatever Opinion the Public may have of his medical Knowledge, they will unanimously agree, that in one Art, —the *Art of Lying*, he has made a very decent Progress, and may rank with the most celebrated Characters of the present Age.

I shall not stop to inquire whether he acquired this useful Knowledge from Dr. Brown, or Dr. Graham; but shall conclude
with

with a few Lines, which were applied, a few Years ago, to a celebrated medical Character, who had almost as good a Claim to the Title of M. D. i. e. *Mendacii Doctor*,* as George Mofsman ;

“ See Dr. Brads, a Candidate for Fame,

“ *Falsehood* his Means, and Interest all his Aim,

“ But Truth discover’d, brings the Fool to Shame.”

* *The Lying Doctor.*

F I N I S.



17